STUDY GUIDE

Period 6: 1865-1898

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BIG PICTURE IDEAS

#1. The Gilded Age was characterized by rapid economic growth, the rise of corporations and monopolies, urbanization, and the power of business leaders known as " Robber Barons, " which was enabled by growing political corruption.

#2. In response to low pay and cruel labor practices, the working class fought against big business with strikes , protests, and the formation of organized labor unions such as the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor .

#3. New technologies led to economic development in the West in the mining and cattle industry as well as mechanized farming. However, these farmers suffered due to corporate power, leading to the creation of the Populist Party.

#4. Southern cities attempted to transition from plantation agriculture to industrialization , which was promoted as the "New South" by Henry Grady . African Americans, however, still lacked political rights and economic opportunities.

#5. The Indian Wars of the late 1800s were the last major defense of the Native Americans on the Great Plains to protect their land in response to westward expansion, economic development, and the migration of immigrants and homesteaders.

KEY VOCAB

- Gilded Age
- Monopolies
- Laissez-Faire
- Sherman Antitrust Act
- Social Darwinism
- Knights of Labor
- Chinese Exclusion Act
- Century of Dishonor
- Populist Party
- "Cross of Gold"

MAIN CHARACTERS

- Andrew Carnegie
- William "Boss" Tweed
- Booker T. Washington
- Sitting Bull
- William Jennings Bryan

GILDED AGE BUSINESS

1. Why did Mark Twain refer to this time period as "The Gilded Age"? Mark Twain meant that on the surface of American society everything was "Gilded" and glittering but this was hiding poverty in cities, rampant corruption, and corporate greed.

2. Identify each of the following Gilded Age tycoons.

Andrew Carnegie	A Scottish immigrant who used vertical integration to grow his U.S. Steel Corporation.
John D. Rockefeller	Owner of Standard Oil, he controlled 95% of all oil refineries by 1877.
Cornelius Vandebilt	Consolidated multiple RR companies under one company, the New York Central Railroad.
J.P. Morgan	Banker and financier who reorganized railroads companies and other businesses.

3. Explain the difference between horizontal and vertical integration. Horizontal integration is acquiring or merging with competitors in the same line of business, which created monopolies like Standard Oil. Vertical integration is when one company buys out different steps of the production process to control the steps used to change raw materials into finished products. This was used by Andrew Carnegie.

4. Describe the relationship between trusts and monopolies. A trust is created when one company takes over the stock of another. Trusts often lead to the creation of a monopoly, where one large corporation controls an entire industry or market, allowing them to control prices.

5. Describe two similarities between Henry Ford's assembly line and Eli Whitney's interchangeable parts. Both allowed for consumer goods to be made cheaper and quicker than before and both capitalized off of the use of unskilled labor.

6. List three reasons why industrial capitalists were often referred to as Robber Barons. Reasons include they had ruthless business practices, like buying out competitors at or forcing them out of business, paying workers low wages while making massive profits for themselves, and even employing children. Also, Robber Barons used their money to influence politicians, essentially buying pro-business policies and legislation.

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GILDED AGE PHILOSOPHY

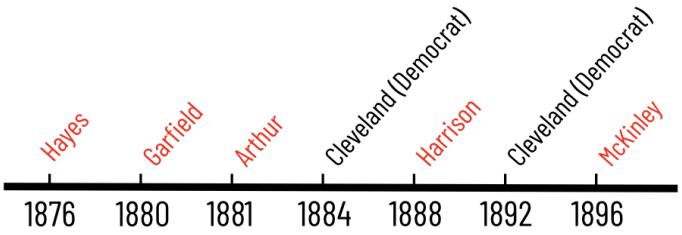
7. Describe each of the following Gilded Age philosophies.

Social Darwinism	Gospel of Wealth	Social Gospel
The application of Darwin's "survival of the fittest" to business. This principle discouraged government regulation and was used to defend monopolies and big business as well as low wages for the working class.	Andrew Carnegie's belief that it is the responsibility of the wealthy to act as philanthropists who use their money to give back to the betterment of society.	This was a religious movement that encouraged Christians to work to help the urban poor and immigrant classes.

8. Define the term *Laissez-Faire*. Laissez-Faire is a French word that means "allow to do" or "leave alone." This term was applied to business philosophy of the Gilded Age to oppose government intervention in the economy.
9. Horatio Alger was an American author whose writing perpetuated the idea of social and economic mobility through hard work, promoting the notion of rags-to-riches . Critics referred to this as the "Horatio Alger myth ."

GILDED AGE POLITICS

10. Boss Tweed was the head of the powerful political machine called Tammany Hall. The Tweed Ring helped immigrants find jobs in exchange for votes. The corruption of the Tweed Ring was exposed by political cartoonist Thomas Nast .
11. Identify one effect of the Credit Mobilier Scandal. Several members of Congress were investigated and faced expulsion. The scandal reflected poorly on President Grant and the Republican Party. It increased American feelings of distrust in the government.
12. Identify one effect of the Whiskey Ring Scandal. When whiskey distillers bribed U.S. Treasury officials to avoid paying taxes, many began to question the Republican party that was in power. This distrust contributed to a national weariness of Reconstruction, which ended with the Compromise of 1877.
13. Label the timeline with the Republican presidents.



14. Identify two policies supported by Republican Presidents in the Gilded Age. Policies include Laissez-Faire economics, High Tariffs, Pro-business legislation, and siding with corporations over unions during labor disputes.
15. Describe one cause of Coxey's Army. The cause was widespread unemployment as a result of the Panic of 1873. Marchers were hoping the protest would lead the government to create public works projects for Americans who needed work.

LABOR UNREST

16. Describe each of the following strategies used to put down labor unrest.

Lockouts	Blacklisting	Yellow-Dog Contracts
An employer would refuse to allow people to work until they agreed to their terms.	Putting labor agitators on lists so that other companies would not hire them.	Contracts that workers were forced to sign that prevented them from joining a union.

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LABOR UNREST (continued)

17. Complete the table on the labor unions from this period.

Union Name	Leader	Two Goals	Type of Labor
National Labor Union (1866)	William Sylvis	8-hr work day, Banking reform, Improve conditions through legislation	☒ Skilled ☒ Unskilled
Knights of Labor (1869)	Terence Powderly	End to Child Labor, Abolish trusts and monopolies 8-hour work day, "Equal pay for equal work"	☐ Skilled ☒ Unskilled
American Federation of Labor (1886)	Samuel Gompers	Bread and Butter issues, 8- hour work day, Higher wages Collective Bargaining to settle disputes	☒ Skilled ☐ Unskilled

18. Identify two ways the government responded to labor conflicts. The government generally supported business over labor. Government responses include calling in private guards, calling on federal troops or state militia to put down strikes, or obtaining court injunctions against the strikes to end them.
19. Describe the causes and effects of the following labor disputes.

Causes	Event	Effects
RR companies cut wages A strike at the B&O sets off other strikes	Great Railway Strike (1877)	President Hayes sends in federal troops to put down the strike, over 100 people are killed , no major labor reform is passed
A strike was organized in Chicago to protest the Chicago police killing union members.	Haymarket Riot (1886)	Police and civilians were killed, Someone in the crowd threw a bomb at the police, Unions were associated with anarchy, membership in The Knights of Labor decreased
Pullman cut wages and increased rents for workers, Pullman fired workers who attempted to bargain	Pullman Strike (1894)	President Cleveland encourages the courts to issue a court injunction , Eugene V. Debs and other jailed, *In Re Debs* supports court injunctions
Henry Frick cut steel workers wages Unwillingness of management to negotiate new contracts for workers	Homestead Strike (1892)	Private security guards called Pinkertons were hired to break up strike, 8500 national guardsmen were sent in, Ended unionization of Carnegie steel workers for over 25 years

GILDED AGE REFORMS

20. Describe one similarity between the Interstate Commerce Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act. Both sought to check the power of big business, especially railroads. Both relied on federal courts for violations, but were not well enforced in the late 1800s.
21. Describe the effect of the ruling in *U.S. v. EC Knight Co.* on the Sherman Antitrust Act? In the case, the Supreme Court ruled that the Sherman Antitrust Act was constitutional, because the federal government can only regulate interstate commerce and not intrastate commerce.
22. Identify two effects of the assassination of President Garfield. Since Garfield was assassinated by a deranged office seeker, the Pendleton Civil Service Act was passed to stop the giving of jobs as a means of rewarding supporters. Another effect was that Chester Arthur assumed the Presidency.
23. Describe two services provided by the Hull House. Services included general assistance for immigrants, day care and kindergarten for children, English classes, job assistance, housing, and recreational activities.
24. Members of the temperance organization called the Anti-Saloon League formed in 1893. They lobbied to prohibit the sale and consumption of alcohol . The most famous member was Carrie A. Nation , known for attacking bars with a hatchet.

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NEW TECHNOLOGY

25. The invention of the telephone allowed for women in the middle class to enter the workforce for the first time. They worked in skilled jobs such as secretaries and switchboard operators and were known as "hello girls."
26. Describe one way the invention of electricity affected the middle class differently from the working class. While most working class Americans would not be able to afford electricity at home in this time period, it did enable factories to remain open 24/7, which allowed for some working class Americans/immigrants to work at night or longer hours.
27. Describe the impact of the Bessemer process. The Bessemer Process found a way to quickly mass produce steel. Steel was used to produce railroads as well as build suspension bridges and skyscrapers, allowing cities to grow both upward and outward.
28. Frederick Taylory's 1911 book, *Principles of Scientific Management* , was a theory that analyzed and synthesized workflows in order to improve economic efficiency and labor productivity, to reach "maximum prosperity." It . This became known as Taylorism.

THE RISE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

29. Explain two causes for the expansion of the middle class during the Gilded Age. Causes include that the growth of industry created higher paying, white collar jobs. Also, new technologies required college educated scientists and engineers. College education also helped professionals such as doctors, professors, and lawyers grow.
30. Identify three characteristics of the growing middle class. The middle class had privileges such as education, the ability to escape living in overcrowded cities, higher wages, and a higher standard of living. Also, members of the middle class had shorter work weeks and disposable income to spend on leisure activities.
31. Explain two reasons the middle class moved to "street-car suburbs." Reasons include to get away from the crime and pollution of overpopulated cities, because they had the income to purchase a larger home with a yard, and to escape immigrant and minority groups living in cities.
32. To combat the problems of urbanization, Frederick Law Olmsted designed New York City's Central Park to expose city dwellers to the beauty of nature. These sentiments were embraced by the " City Beautiful " movement.
33. List three leisure activities that increased in popularity in the late 1800s. Activities include circus shows like Barnum and Bailey, musical and variety shows, the growth of amusement parks, and spectator sports like baseball and boxing.

IMMIGRATION

34. Identify three differences between Old Immigrants and New Immigrants.

Old Immigrants	New Immigrants
Came to the U.S. before 1880	Arrived between 1880-1910
Came from Northern and Western Europe	Came from Southern and Eastern Europe.
Many were Protestant	Were a variety of religions including Catholics and Jews
Settled in both urban and rural areas (to farm)	Settled in ethnic communities in cities

35. Describe the historical context of this document. This cartoon was published just before President Arthur signed the Chinese Exclusion Act into law, showing that some Americans were opposed to banning solely Chinese immigrants from the West Coast while allowing immigrants from Europe to come in droves.
36. What was the main goal of the American Protective Association? The purpose was to fight the supposed threat that immigrants, especially Catholics, posed to American National identity.
37. Explain one similarity between Ellis Island and Angel Island. Both islands were used to process immigrants coming to America. Both had intense questioning and physical examinations to determine if an immigrant would be allowed to enter the country.
38. Explain one difference between Ellis Island and Angel Island. Ellis Island was off the East coast so it processed mainly European immigrants, while Angel Island was off the West coast, so they processed mainly Asian immigrants. Angel Island had a much higher rejection rate, and a longer detainment period.

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URBANIZATION

39. Identify two causes of the trend illustrated in the graph. Causes include new job opportunities in cities, immigration, improvements in transportation such as streetcars/subways, and the development of tenement houses.

40. Identify two causes for the development of the skyscraper. Causes include cheaper and more efficient production of steel, the invention of Elisha Otis' elevator, and overcrowding demanded cities build up instead of out.

41. Describe two reasons why many immigrants chose to settle in ethnic neighborhoods such as Chinatown or Little Italy. Many chose ethnic neighborhoods for familiarity and to be able to maintain their customs/languages. They also provided social and economic support for immigrant groups who often faced discrimination.

42. Use the Jacob Riis photograph to complete the following.

Historical Context	Purpose
Immigrants flocked to cities in search of jobs, however, many were forced to live in poor conditions in filthy, overpacked tenement houses.	Jacob Riis used photojournalism pictures like this to expose the poor conditions of the working class in order to advocate for better housing and social reform.

43. In 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge became the first roadway to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn using steel cables.

POPULISM AND THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT

44. Identify three ways The Grange and other farmers alliances assisted farmers. They helped negotiate better crop prices and lower freight rates, purchased expensive farm equipment for members to share, built town halls to bring farmers together for meetings and social events, and built grain elevators.

45. Describe how the ruling in *Munn v. Illinois* benefited farmers. The case challenged Grange Laws in Illinois which regulated the cost for storing and transporting goods. The Supreme Court ruled that the state could regulate private industry if it was in the best interest of the "common good," helping farmers with high prices.

46. Fill in the problems faced by the Populist Party or the solutions proposed by their platform.

Problems Faced	Solution Proposed
Excessive railroad rates for transporting goods	Federal control/regulation of the railroad industry
Farmers struggled with debt, foreclosures, and struggled to get access to gold or financial support	Free coinage of silver to inflate currency and alleviate debt
Senators were chosen by state legislatures, leading to corruption, inefficiency, and limited democracy	Direct Election of Senators
Lower class citizens like farmers and laborers paid more taxes than corporations	A graduated income tax collected by the federal government

47. The Populists had a major showing in the Election of 1892 when they ran James Weaver, one of only a few third party candidates to receive electoral votes. By the Election of 1896, many Populist ideals were absorbed by the Democratic Party.

48. Explain the quote by William Jennings Bryan: "You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold" (July 9, 1896) This quote was from William Jennings Bryan at the Democratic National Convention. He was explaining how the use of the Gold Standard was hurting farmers and the working class, advocating for the use of silver to help debtors.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST

49. List three factors that increased settlement of the West. Factors include setting up Homesteads, job opportunities in the railroad and mining industries, and an increase in commercialized ranching and agriculture.

50. Describe one cause for the development of Boomtowns.
Towns in the west were rapidly settled for economic opportunities such as mining towns or mill towns with western lumber.

51. Describe one cause for the fall of Boomtowns.
Once a specific resource in a Boomtown was depleted, many would abandon the towns in search of new opportunities.

52. Why were time zones established during the late 1800s? The expansion of railroads and the development of both the telegraph and telephone created the need for universal time keeping to arrange logistics and travel.

53. Identify two reasons the Exodusters moved to the West. Reasons included to take advantage of the Homestead Act, to have the opportunity to own land, and to escape the racism and lack of economic opportunity in the post-Civil War South.

54. According to Frederick Jackson Turner's "Frontier Thesis," the 1890 census revealed that the frontier was officially closed. Turner argued that the challenges of migrating to and settling the frontier was an integral part of the American Identity.

55. Identify three negative effects of westward expansion. Negative effects include the decimation of the buffalo, devastating environmental effects of mining and building railroads, and conflicts with Native Americans over land use.

NATIVE AMERICAN POLICIES

56. At the Native boarding school known as the Carlisle School in Pennsylvania, Native American children were forced to assimilate to American culture and often ripped away from their parents.

57. Describe two effects of the Indian Appropriations Act. The act declared that native tribes were no longer considered "sovereign nations," which meant the government could no longer sign treaties with them. This gave the federal government more power and oversight over tribes, and essentially overturned *Worcester v. Georgia*.

58. What was Helen Hunt Jackson's purpose in *A Century of Dishonor*. Jackson sought to bring awareness for the mistreatment of Native Americans at the hand of the federal government in hopes of bringing about policy change.

59. What was the purpose of the Dawes Severalty Act? To assimilate Natives and break up tribal lands in favor of individual land ownership.

60. Identify each of the following Native Conflicts.

Ghost Dance Movement	Utilized tribal dances to connect with ancestors to provide protection and restore lands.
Battle of Little Bighorn	Known as Custer's Last Stand, this was the worst defeat for U.S troops during the Plains Wars.
Nez Perce Wars	Also known as the Flight of 1877, this tribe tried to resist the U.S. military takeover of tribal land
Wounded Knee	This massacre was the last armed conflict between the Lakota Sioux and the U.S military.

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THE NEW SOUTH

61. How did each the following places embrace Henry Grady's "New South"

Birmingham, Alabama	Memphis, Tennessee	Richmond, Virginia
Became a leading producer of steel	Became central to the lumbering industry	Became the capital of the nation's tobacco manufacturing

62. The Civil Rights Cases were a series of five landmark Supreme Court decisions that ruled that the 13th and 14th Amendments did not give Congress the authority to outlaw racial discrimination by private citizens.

63. Why was the ruling in the 1896 P*lessy v. Ferguson* case controversial? The case legalized segregation at the federal level by establishing the "separate but equal" doctrine. Southerners were happy that the court upheld Jim Crow laws, while others saw the decision as a setback for African American civil liberties.

64. Identify two accomplishments of Ida B. Wells. As a journalist, Wells exposed lynching throughout the South. She was also a suffragette and women's rights advocate, and was one of the founding members of the NAACP.

65. Identify two differences between the beliefs of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois. Washington believed in a gradual approach to equality while De Bois believed in immediate political action. Washington believed equality would come when African Americans proved themselves economically valuable through technical and agricultural skills while Du Bois advocated for an increase in college educated black leaders.

SAQ PRACTICE

ARTICLE II: The United States now solemnly agrees that no persons… shall be permitted to… settle upon or reside in… this reservation for the use of said Indians.

ARTICLE VI: If any individual belonging to said tribes of Indians…being the head of a family, shall desire to commence farming, he shall have the privilege to select…a tract of land within said reservation…

ARTICLE VII: In order to insure the civilization of the Indians entering into this treaty… they therefore pledge themselves to compel their children…between the ages of six and sixteen years, to attend school.

ARTICLE XI: The tribes…hereby stipulate that they will relinquish all right to occupy permanently the territory outside their reservations…but yet reserve the right to hunt…They will withdraw all opposition to the construction of the railroads now being built on the plains…They will not attack any persons at home… or disturb any wagon trains…belonging to the people of the United States.

- Treaty of Fort Laramie, U.S. government and Sioux nation, 1868

66. Using the excerpt, respond to parts a, b, and c.

a. Briefly describe the purpose of the excerpt.
The purpose of the excerpt was to establish an agreement between the U.S. government and the Sioux to allow the tribes to retain sovereignty while decreasing tensions with settlers migrating to the Great Plains.

b. Briefly explain how one specific historical event or development between 1845 and 1868 led to developments such as that depicted in the excerpt. *Examples include:* Manifest Destiny, Homestead Act, Oregon Trail, Expansion of Railroads *Sample Answer:* One specific historical event that led to the treaty provided was the Homestead Act, which accelerated the settling of the Great Plains by giving 160 acres to any American who would farm the land. This pushed Natives off their homelands and increased competition for land on the Great Plains, often leading to violent conflicts.

c. Briefly explain how one specific historical event or development between 1868 and 1898 resulted from developments such as that depicted in the excerpt. *Examples Include:* Treaty Violations, Indian Wars, Custer's Last Stand, Dawes Severalty Act, Resistance from Sioux leaders *Sample Answer:* One specific development that resulted from the treaty were the Indian Wars of the 1880s. Despite the treaty's goal to maintain peace and protect Native settlements, gold found in the territory in 1874 led American miners to violate the treaty, leading to battles like Little Bighorn.

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